

**WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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**FIFTH**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**  
**1914.**

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F. PARRIS PIPER.

M. B. LOND.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

WHITSTABLE,

*March, 1915.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Fifth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Whitstable. At the outset I should like to record the fact that our Sanitary Inspector, Mr. George Knowles, A. R. SAN. I., has obtained a commission in H.M. Army, and was granted leave of absence by the Council until the expiration of the war, and his place has been temporarily filled by Mr. J. R. Findley, A. R. SAN. I., who only commenced his duties here on December 1st last, and consequently was not in a position to draft a Sanitary Inspector's Report for the work of the year, but has assisted me in getting out the details of the work done presented in my Report.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Town of Whitstable is pleasantly situated on the sea shore in a bay of the same name, and has at each end of it two residential areas placed high above sea level on the land overlooking the sea. Its bracing air and attractive position bring an increasing number of visitors to the Town and neighbourhood each year, and when the effects of the new improvements which have just been completed, or are nearing their completion, are felt, a much increased prosperity will no doubt be added to the Town.

The soil is a brown clay, which covers the blue London clay to various depths.

The district has an area of 739 acres, with an estimated population of 8,200, which works out at 11.09 persons per acre. At the last census the population was 7,982, there were 1955 inhabited houses, and 287 uninhabited, giving an average of 4.08 per house inhabited.

The Oyster and other Fisheries continue to be the principle Industries of the Town, and employ between them from three to four hundred men; shipping and the harbour also find employment for a considerable number, while an increasing number are occupied in boat building and shipwrights yards. There are no manufactories, and no unhealthy trades. Most of the inhabitants are employed out of doors, and their occupations are particularly healthy. The inhabitants as a whole are thrifty, and the amount of Poor Law relief is small. There is no local Hospital, and urgent surgical cases have to be taken to Canterbury Hospital for treatment, a distance of seven miles, when this cannot be carried out at home. A Cottage Hospital would be particularly useful, if it could be started.

The water supply is derived from (*a*) three artesian wells, but one of these only supplies a small quantity; these are all situated in the district, and go down between 300 and 400 feet into the chalk. (*b*) a well which is situated outside the district at the bottom of Clapham Hill. It is 117 feet deep, and its source is the green sand. The result of the careful protection of the wells from dust is shewn by the improved bacteriological examination obtained of the water. The water is somewhat hard, and at times is of a brown color, due to oxide of iron in suspension, though this fortunately is becoming increasingly infrequent, and could be altogether eliminated if suitable filters were put in. The periodical chemical examination of the water shows it to be of excellent organic purity, free from any trace of sewage pollution. There is a constant supply,

## STREAMS.

A tidal stream collects water from the surrounding hills, and flows through the centre of the area into a reservoir, which also receives water from the sea at high tide and discharges it at low tide in order to flush out the harbour. This reservoir is at the present time being cleaned out, the last time this was done was in 1887. In dry weather there is practically no fresh water coming into the stream, which has to be flushed by sea water at the top of spring tides, and at the bottom cleaned by means of chains dragged along it, but owing to the very slight fall the stream has, and also to a certain amount of sewage pollution, which has heretofore taken place, but which will be entirely cut off when the new system of sewage disposal is inaugurated, the stream at times becomes very foul, a condition of things which I think will be improved, but not entirely remedied by the proposed alterations, and I do not think that anything short of covering the stream in, or cementing the bottom will have the desired effect of preventing it from being a nuisance.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

Owing to the new system of Sewage Disposal not being finished, the sewage of the Town is still discharged untreated into the sea.

The new Sewage Disposal Works designed by M. G. Weekes, Esq., M.I.C.E., of Messrs. Strachan & Weekes, and constructed by Messrs. Hardy Bros., is nearing its completion, but owing to several unforeseen circumstances it will not be in working order for some weeks yet. At present the sewage is discharged untreated into the sea, but eventually it will all gravitate to a pumping station in Diamond Road, and will be pumped to the works at Swalecliffe to undergo treatment, and the effluent discharged into the sea.



The water carriage system extends almost throughout the District, but there is a small area which has not been previously sewered, and where cesspools still exist, but nearly all of them will disappear when the houses can be connected up to the new drainage system. The cesspools are emptied by the Council's employees.

Water-closets are in use throughout the District, but in all the older parts of the Town, unfortunately, they are not provided with any mechanical means of flushing.

The District is not adequately supplied with a sufficient number of public lavatories and urinals, and the closing of the old Town Station with its lavatory accommodation has made this want much more felt in that part of the Town, and some schemes have been brought forward to deal with the matter. Land has been acquired from the Admiralty on the West Beach, and a public lavatory is to be erected, to take the place of the temporary one which supplied a long felt want last year. In a town like this which attracts a large number of visitors, many of whom only come for the day, an adequate number of public conveniences is essential, and their absence leads to unavoidable nuisances.

## HOUSE REFUSE.

This is collected twice weekly throughout the District from various utensils from old boxes to disused baths, which are placed on the pavement outside the houses. In many cases these have to be carried from the back yard through the house to be placed there, where they then become the happy hunting ground of stray dogs, and the contents littered about offend the eye and act as a possible centre of infective disease by attracting flies, which contaminate the food supply. A great improvement

would be effected if the use of properly covered sanitary dustbins could be enforced.

Below will be found a classified statement of the number of premises visited by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Table of Work carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances (Article 20, Paragraph 16, L.G.B. Order, 1910).

1. Number and nature of Inspections—

Houses.	Factories and Workshops,
483.	144.
Slaughter Houses,	Cowsheds, Dairies, &c.,
64.	64.

2. Number of Notices served—

Informal or preliminary Notices	...	250.
Statutory Notices	- 47	{ Complied with - 43.
		{ Uncompleted - 4.

Registered premises— Dec., 1914.

Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	..	12
Workshops	...	...	...	34
Workplaces	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds	...	...	...	5
Milkshops and Purveyors	...	...	...	20
Bakehouses	...	..	...	14

An examination of the above table shows that a considerable amount of work has been done during the past year, and when it is remembered that a change in Inspectors, mentioned in the commencement of this Report, took place in the last six weeks of the year, the quantity of the work accomplished is all the more creditable.

The improvement in sanitary conditions noted in the last Report continues to be maintained, and defects when discovered, have been dealt with and remedied.

There are no Common Lodging Houses, offensive Trades, Textile Factories, nor Underground Bakehouses in the District.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1910.

### Article 5, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec. 17	...	...	...	...	320
Number of Dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				3
The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	2
The Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...		1
The number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were or are being remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	284
The number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	5
The number of Dwelling Houses found in order	...				36
The general character of the defects found to exist :—					
Defective drainage and dilapidation.					

From the accompanying table will be seen the work done under the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. The Council appointed Mr. G. Knowles A. R. SAN. I., to carry out the house to house inspections, and his deputy Mr. J. R. Findley, A. R. SAN. I., has been carrying on the work during his absence.

Three hundred and twenty houses were inspected, an increase of 75 over last year, only one closing order was made, and this was in the case of a house which had once previously been closed, and subsequently put into a proper state of repair, but had been allowed to again become very dilapidated. Defects were found in 284 houses inspected, many of which were not serious, and were remedied when the owners' attention was drawn to them. Thirty-six houses were found free from defects, an increase from two of last year, but explained by the fact that most of the houses in the poorer districts have now been inspected. The cracking and breaking of the drains, due to the nature of our soil, still continues a fertile source of defects.

There are four public elementary schools, one containing boys, girls, and infants departments, one boys and girls, one girls and infants, and one infants only; the first and the last are Council schools. Between 1,400 and 1,500 scholars are on the registers of these schools. They are, with one exception, all modern and up-to-date with light, well ventilated, airy class-rooms.

There has been a considerable amount of infectious disease, principally diphtheria, but also some scarlet fever amongst the scholars. It has been present throughout the year and not confined to any particular school. A large number of children have not been infected at any one time; June to July show the largest number, 11 and 12 cases respectively were notified. Many of the cases can be traced to direct contact with "carriers," which have been discovered by swabbing the throats of children sitting near to those infected. Some of the "carriers" have been of the most persistent nature, and positive results have been obtained from them after weeks of



treatment. It is essential that at least three consecutive negative swabs should be obtained before a child is allowed to return to school. Scarlet fever which I think was imported from London, made its appearance in August, but the height of the outbreak was not reached until November, when 13 cases were notified, but this subsided in December.

Other forms of infectious disease have not been prevalent, and only a very small number of cases of any sort have occurred. There is a constant supply of town water, but the indiscriminate use of cups for drinking purposes is a possible source of infection when diphtheria is present.

The sanitary conveniences in one of the schools is still of the trough type, which is an obsolete pattern. The drains of the schools have been tested, and where found defective have been taken up and relaid.

## MILK.

Most of this is obtained from cows kept either in the District or just beyond its borders, and as a rule is of very good quality. The cow-sheds have been regularly inspected, and are on the whole fairly well kept as far as circumstances admit, but the nature of their construction prevents them from being as up-to-date and sanitary as the importance of keeping this source of food supply, so essential to infant and young life free from contamination demands. The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the County Constabulary. The Sanitary Inspector, who is a qualified Meat Inspector, is regularly inspecting food, and the places where it is stored. No meat exposed for sale has been seized or condemned during the year.

The Bakehouses and Slaughter houses have been regularly inspected, and have been found to be well kept and clean, and the limewashing regularly attended to.

## HOUSING.

The District is adequately supplied with houses for the working classes, in all the newer parts of the town these are well built, and have ample garden space. The passages at the backs of the houses have not been properly made and taken over by the Council, and especially in wet weather are in many instances in a very bad state.

There is very little overcrowding, and is usually promptly rectified when attention is called to it. Proceedings were taken in one case when the notice to abate the nuisance caused by overcrowding was not complied with, a conviction was obtained, and an order made. The Notification of Diseases Act was adopted by the Council in 1894, and all cases which cannot be treated at home on account of want of proper isolation, are removed to the Isolation Hospital at Herne, belonging to the Blean Rural District Council, who are under contract to remove and treat notifiable infectious cases occurring in our District.

The Council possesses an Isolation Hospital for Small Pox cases situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles outside the town. Before this could be used, more accommodation would have to be found for the staff, and also some adequate means of disinfection.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Eighty six cases of Diphtheria, thirty six of Scarlet Fever, five of Enteric, and three of Erysipelas were notified during the year. Twenty eight cases of Diphtheria, eleven of Scarlet Fever, and one of Enteric were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

## DIPHTHERIA.

This condition has been present during the whole of the year, in the first quarter sixteen cases were notified, in the second thirty four, in the third seventeen, and the fourth nineteen. It has principally occurred among the children attending the elementary schools, the probable cause of which has already been commented on, but many cases have also occurred where no cause could be traced, and I think that the putting in of many new sewers, some to replace old and defective ones, and others in close proximity to some which were not water tight, and are to be used in future as storm water sewers, may have had a deleterious effect on some of the cases which had come in contact with the foul smells arising from the above condition, which had lowered their resisting power, and made them more liable to contract the disease. On the whole the cases have not been of a severe type, but four deaths have been certified from this cause, which gives a mortality rate of 4.65 per cent. of those attended.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Nearly all the cases of this disease occurred in the second half of the year, 2 were notified in the first quarter, 8 in the second, 10 in the third, and 21 in the fourth. In one case the patient came from London suffering from it. It has not been confined to one school, and has been of a mild type. No deaths have occurred from it.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

Five cases of this disease were notified, one in September, two in October, and two in December. No satisfactory evidence as to the cause could be obtained. All the cases recovered.

There has been a very satisfactory absence of the non-notifiable diseases among the children of the town, and no deaths have been registered from either whooping cough or measles, and only one infant from enteritis.

## BIRTHS.

One hundred and forty-four Births have been registered in the District during the past year, 73 girls and 71 boys. No births have been transferred to us from any other district. Twenty-five less births were registered this year than last. Four of the children were illegitimate.

The birth rate was 17·5 per 1000 of the population, a decrease of 3·4 from 20·9 of last year.

## DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered in the District was 99, being one less than last year; three were non-residents, but sixteen deaths occurred of residents who died outside the district and have to be added to the number, giving a nett corrected number of 112, two more than last year, and a death rate of 13·4 which is ·2 higher than last year.

The deaths were distributed between the various age periods as shewn below :—

	Under 1 year	..	11
	1 and under 2 years	...	1
2	„ 5 „	...	2
5	„ 15 „	..	8
15	„ 25 „	...	7
25	„ 45 „	...	8
45	„ 65 „	...	23
65 and upwards	...	...	52
22 were over 80.			



Eight Inquests were held on persons who had died during the year, a decrease of four. One was a case of suicide by opium poisoning ; two were accidents ; one was misadventure, and the remaining four were natural causes. There were no inquests held on infants, which is very satisfactory considering that we had no less than six in the previous year. Two inquests were held outside the district and the deaths subsequently transferred to us.

Tuberculous Disease was certified as the cause of thirteen deaths, ten from pulmonary tuberculosis and three from meningitis, two more than last year. Of these cases at least four had contracted the disease outside the district, and had either returned home to be nursed or came here in search of health. Cancer caused twelve deaths, an increase of four on last year. Four cases died from Diphtheria and one from Influenza, these being the total from Infectious diseases. Six deaths were due to premature births and congenital malformations, a decrease of three. Five persons met with violent deaths, two were sailors, one being drowned and the other falling from the rigging and sustaining fatal injuries.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-one cases have been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis, an increase of four on last year, fifteen of these contracted the disease outside the district and came here for treatment. The homes have been visited, instructions given, and where the patients are unable to provide themselves spitcups are supplied.

In all cases of notifiable infectious diseases, printed instructions are sent when the cases are nursed at home and disinfectants are supplied, and on receipt of a post card from the doctor in attendance disinfection of the room is carried

out by the Sanitary Inspector and the clothing and bedding removed to the Council's disinfecting chamber. During the year one hundred and twenty rooms were thoroughly disinfected and the bedding, etc., treated at the Council's disinfecting shed. A more efficient and up-to-date disinfector than the one we now possess would be of great advantage to the town.

The Notification of Births' Act, 1909, has not been adopted for this district, as at present there are no means of following up the notification ; the Midwives' Act, 1902, is administered by the County Council.

Mr. G. Knowles, A. R. San. I., Inspector of Nuisances, has again rendered me very great assistance during the first eleven months of the year, and I feel sure that his knowledge will be very usefully employed in the service of his country. As I mentioned in the beginning of this report, Mr. Findley, A. R. San. I., who has taken his place during his absence, has rendered me very great assistance in getting out the statistics of the work done.

The Tables supplied by the Local Government Board are appended to this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

F. PARRIS PIPER, M.B. LOND.,  
*M.O.H. Whitstable Urban District Council.*

TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
	Popula- tion estimat'd to middle of each year.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents register- ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not register- ed in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
		Un- corrected Number.	Number.					Rate	Number		Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.
1909	8900	172		106	11.9	14	8	12	69.8	100	11.2
1910	9000	158		108	12	8	8	18	113.9	108	12
1911	8000	174	177	95	11.8	6	13	17	97.7	102	12.7
1912	8100	148	150	97	11.9	7	22	12	80	112	13.8
1913	8150	169	171	101	12.3	5	14	22	128.6	110	13.4
1914	8200	144	144	99	12	3	16	11	76.3	112	13.6

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 739.

Total population at all ages at Census, 1911—7984.

TABLE II.

### Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						
		Undr 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 & up.
Small-pox ... ..								
Cholera Plague ..								
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	86	2	8	71	3	1	1	
Erysipelas... ..	3					1	2	
Scarlet fever ... ..	36		2	32	2			
Typhus fever ... ..								
Enteric fever ... ..	5		1		2	2		
Relapsing fever								
Continued fever ...								
Puerperal fever ... ..	1					1		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis								
Poliomyelitis ... ..								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19			1	15	3		
Other forms of								
Tuberculosis ... ..	1				1			
Totals ...	152	3	11	104	23	8	3	



TABLE III. Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of Residents or non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upward	
Diphtheria and Croup ...	4			1	3					1
Influenza ...	1									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	10				1	3	4	2		
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3				2	1				
Cancer, malignant disease	12						1	6	5	
Meningitis...	1						1			
Organic Heart Disease ...	7							1	6	
Bronchitis ..	11								10	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11		1		2		2	1	3	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1			1						
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	1									
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	2							2		
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1				
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	6	6								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	5					1		1	3	
Suicide ...	1							1		
Other Defined Diseases ...	32	1				1		9	21	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3								3	
Totals	112	11	1	2	8	7	8	23	52	

TABLE IV.

## Infant Mortality.

1914.      Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages  
                 under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 - 2 weeks.	2 - 3 weeks.	3 - 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ... ..										
Chicken-pox ... ..										
Measles ... ..										
Scarlet fever ... ..										
Whooping-Cough ... ..										
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..										
Erysipelas ... ..										
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..										
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..										
Convulsions ... ..										
Laryngitis ... ..										
Bronchitis ... ..							1			1
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..				1	1		1			2
Diarrhœa ... ..						1				1
Enteritis ... ..										
Gastritis ... ..										
Syphilis ... ..										
Rickets ... ..										
Suffocation, overlying ... ..										
Injury at birth ... ..										
Atelectasis ... ..	1				1					1
Congenital Malformations .. ..										
Premature Birth... ..	3				3					3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..		2								2
Other Causes ... ..		1			1					1
					8					11

Nett Births in the year	{	legitimate, 140.
		illegitimate, 4.
Nett Deaths in year of	{	legitimate infants, 10
		illegitimate infants, 1.

# Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	...	...	...
Workshops	...	...	...
Workplaces	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
	20	2	—
	120	4	—
	4	1	—
	144	7	—

## Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	
Overcrowding	...	...	...	
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	
Other nuisances	...	...	...	
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	
{ insufficient				
{ unsuitable or defective				
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	...	...	...	
Breach of Sanitary requirements for bakehouses	...	...	...	
Other offences	...	...	...	
	3		3	
Total	10	7	3	—

## Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.						Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	34
Total number of workshops on Register						48

**There are no Outworkers in the District.**

## Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	1
tor as remediable under the Public Health Acts, { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M.	1
but not under the Factory and Workshop Act. { Inspector ..	1
Other Incorrect Register ..	1
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	—



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
WHITSTABLE,  
*March, 1915.*

Work carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances  
during 1914.

TABLE No. 1.

**Insanitary Conditions remedied.**

House Drains reconstructed ... ..	59
„ „ repaired ... ..	48
„ „ ventilated ... ..	30
„ „ Sink Waste Channels, and Gullies cleared ...	10
Sink Waste Channels repaired or provided ... ..	11
Bell Traps replaced by Stoneware Gullies ... ..	36
Sinks provided ... ..	3
Sink Waste Pipes provided and repaired ... ..	7
Rainwater Down Pipes disconnected from Drains ... ..	5
„ „ „ and Gutters provided and repaired ...	6
„ „ „ and Gutters cleared ... ..	2
Cesspool found and filled up ... ..	1
W.C.'s rebuilt ... ..	1
W.C.'s repaired, lighted and ventilated ... ..	22
W.C.'s provided with new Basins and Traps ... ..	25
W.C.'s „ „ flushing apparatus ... ..	1
W.C.'s Basins cleansed ... ..	18
Proper Covers provided to Inspection Chambers ... ..	1
Roofs repaired ... .. 9	Houses cleansed and
Walls „ ... .. 7	limewashed 5
Floors „ .. ... 6	Houses made dry ... .. 8
Ceilings „ .. ... 10	Overcrowding abated ... .. 2
Window Frames, &c., repaired 6	Houses supplied with sufficient
Stoves repaired ... .. 1	water supply ... .. 11
Bedrooms ventilated properly ... ..	8
Back Yards provided with sufficient pavement ... ..	11
Poultry, Animals, etc. removed ... ..	3
Wells cleaned out ... ..	3
„ repaired and covers provided ... ..	4

TABLE No. 2.

# HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

## Housing Provisions.

Inspection.				
Number of House to House Inspections ...	...	..		320
Condition.				
Houses found in a satisfactory condition...	..	...		36
„ „ an insanitary condition...	...	...		284
„ „ represented as unfit for habitation		...		3
Defects.				
Notices served under Section 15...	..	...	...	3
„ „ „ P.H. Acts...	...	...	..	47
Totals ...				50
Closure of Houses.				
Representations made ...	...	...	...	2
Closing Orders issued ...	...	...	...	1
Notices to Tenants issued	...	...	...	1
„ „ complied with	...	...	...	1
Ejectment warrants applied for or in hand	...	...		1
„ „ granted	...	...	...	1
„ „ complied with	..	...	...	1
„ „ executed	...	...	...	1
Uninhabited ...	...	...	...	1
Closing orders determined on Officer's report	...	...		2
„ „ refused on owner's request	...	...		—
Houses being made fit ...	...	...	...	5
Demolition Orders considered (informally)	...	...		—
„ „ issued	...	...	...	—
„ „ executed by owner	..	...	...	—
„ „ „ by Council	...	...	...	—
„ „ postponed	...	...	...	—

Total number of house to house inspections for the four years, 995.

### NUISANCES.

Forty-four complaints have been received ; in most cases they have been abated.

### DRAINAGE.

This has been carried out in accordance with the Council's Bye-Laws where possible.

### CESSPOOLS.

There are now 20 Cesspools known to exist in use, of which three are emptied by the occupiers. Of the remaining seventeen, six require emptying very occasionally. The other eleven are regularly emptied during the night time. Four hundred and fifty-six loads have been removed at a total cost, including repairs and renewals, disinfectant, labour and horse hire of £73/9/5. With the proposed extension of sewers five cesspools will remain in use on the Grimshill Estate, and one on the Island Wall. The roads on the Grimshill Estate are in a deplorable condition and this has added greatly to the cost during the past year.



